

## SID

The snow white damask ensigns are display'd,  
And glittering falcons on the fideboard laid.  
The shining fideboard, and the burnish'd plate,  
Let other ministers, great Anne, require.  
Scipio Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in silver  
vessels, to the value of 11956*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* a quantity ex-  
ceeded afterwards by the fideboards of many private tables.  
*Arbutnot.*  
SIDERON. *n. f.* [*side* and *box*.] Seat for the ladies on the side  
of the theatre.  
Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beauts?  
Why bows the fidebox from its inmost rows? *Pope.*  
SIDELY. *n. f.* An insect.  
From a rough whitish maggots, in the intestine rectum of  
horses, the fidefly proceeds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
TO SIDLE. *v. n.* [*from side*.] To go with the body the nar-  
rowest way.  
The chaffering with dissenters is but like opening a few  
wickets, and leaving them no more than one can get in at a  
time, and that not without flopping and fiding, and queezing  
his body. *Swift.*  
I passed very gently and fiding through the two principal  
streets. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some  
fiding, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to  
the pannels. *Swift.*  
SIDELONG. *adj.* [*side* and *long*.] Lateral; oblique; not in  
front; not direct.  
She darted from her eyes a fide-long glance,  
Just as she spoke, and, like her words, it flew;  
Scem'd not to beg what she then bid me do. *Dryden.*  
The deadly wound is in thy soul;  
When thou a tempting harlot do'st behold,  
And when the casts on thee a fide-long glance,  
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance? *Dryden.*  
The reason of the planets motions in curve lines is the  
attraction of the sun, and an oblique or fide-long impulse. *Locke.*  
The kids snatch'd hastily from the fide-long maid. *Thomson.*  
SIDELONG. *adv.*  
1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition.  
As if on earth  
Winds under ground, or waters, forcing way,  
Side-long had push'd a mountain from his seat,  
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
As a lion, bounding in his way,  
With force augmented bears against his preys,  
Side-long to seize. *Dryden's Cæsar and Alecton.*  
2. On the side.  
If it prove too wet, lay your pots side-long; but shade those  
which blow from the afternoon sun. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
SIDER. *n. f.* See CIDER.  
SIDERAL. *adj.* [*from sidus*, Latin.] Starry; astral.  
These changes in the heav'ns, though slow, produc'd  
Like change on sea, and land; sidereal blast,  
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,  
Corrupt and pestilent! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The musk gives  
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,  
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs  
With large and juicy offsprings, that defies  
The vernal nippings and cold sidereal blasts. *Philips.*  
SIDERATE. *adj.* [*from sideratus*, Latin.] Blasted; planet  
struck.  
Parts cauterized, gangrenated, siderated, and mortified,  
become black; the radical moisture, or vital sulphur, suffer-  
ing an extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
SIDERATION. *n. f.* [*sideration*, French; *sideratio*, Latin.]  
A sudden mortification, or, as the common people call it,  
a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apo-  
plexy.  
The contagious vapour of the very eggs produce a morti-  
fication or sideration in the parts of plants on which they are  
laid. *Ray on the Creation.*  
SIDESADDLE. *n. f.* [*side* and *saddle*.] A woman's seat on  
horseback.  
SIDESMAN. *n. f.* [*side* and *man*.] An assistant to the church-  
warden.  
A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of  
the *sidemen* or vestry, is void. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
SIDEWAYS. } *adv.* [*from side* and *way*, or *wise*.] Laterally;  
SIDEWISE. } on one side.  
The fair blossom hangs the head  
Side-ways, as on a dying bed;  
And those pearls of dew the wears,  
Prove to be prefiguring tears. *Milton.*  
If in the third experiment the image of the sun should be  
drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every  
ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions, the  
same oblong image would, by a second refraction made *side-*  
*ways*, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilatation  
of the rays, or other casual inequality of the refraction *side-*  
*ways*. *Newton's Opt.*

## SIG

Steege. *n. f.* [*sigee*, French.]  
1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a league.  
Our cattle's strength  
Will laugh a *sigee* to scorn: here let them lie,  
'Till famine eat them up. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*  
It seem'd, by the manner of their proceeding, that the  
Turks purposed rather by long *sigee* than by assault to take  
the town. *Knight's History of the Turks.*  
The more I see pleasures about me, so much more I feel  
Torment within me, as from the hateful *sigee*  
Of contrivances. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. ix.*  
2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.  
Beat away the busy meddling fiend,  
That lays strong *sigee* unto this wretch's soul,  
And from his bosom purge this black despair. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*  
Give me to much of your time, in exchange of it, as to  
lay an amiable *sigee* to the honesty of Ford's wife. *Shakspeare.*  
Love flood the *sigee*, and would not yield I is break. *Dryden.*  
3. [*Sigee*, French.] Seat; throne. Obsolete.  
Drawing to him the eyes of all around,  
From lofty *sigee* began these words aloud to sound. *Fa. Qu.*  
4. Place; class; rank. Obsolete.  
I fetch my life and being  
From men of royal *sigee*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*  
Your sum of parts  
Did not together pluck such envy from him,  
As did that one, and that in my regard  
Of the unworthiest *sigee*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*  
5. [*Sigee*, French.] Stool.  
It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permanent  
parts, as the mouths of the infernaicks, and accompanieth the  
inconvertible portion unto the *sigee*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
TO SIGEE. *v. a.* [*sigee*, Fr. from the noun.] To besiege.  
A word not now in use.  
Him he had long oppress with tort,  
And fast imprison'd in *sigee* fort. *Fairy Queen.*  
SIEVE. *n. f.* [*from sifi*.] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop,  
by which flower is separated from bran, or fine powder from  
coarse; a boulder; a searce.  
Thy counsel  
Falls now into my ears as profuseless  
As water in a *sieve*. *Shakspeare.*  
In a *sieve* I'll thither sail,  
And like a rat without a tail,  
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*  
An innocent found a *sieve*, and presently fell to flopping  
the holes. *L'Estrange.*  
If life sunk through you like a leaky *sieve*,  
Accuse yourself you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*  
TO SIFT. *v. a.* [*sipyan*, Saxon; *siften*, Dutch.]  
1. To separate by a *sieve*.  
In the *sifting* of such favour all that came out could not be  
expected to be pure meal, but must have a mixture of padar  
and bran. *Watts.*  
2. To separate; to part.  
When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,  
The glittering billows give a golden show. *Dryden.*  
3. To examine; to try.  
We have *sifted* your objections against those pre-eminences  
royal. *Hooker, Preface.*  
All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by  
*sifting* the very utmost sentence and syllable, is no more than  
that certain speeches seem to intimate, that all Christian  
churches ought to have their elderships. *Hooker.*  
I fear me, if thy thoughts were *sifted*,  
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt  
From envious malice of thy swelling heart. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*  
As near as I could *sift* him on that argument. *Shakspeare.*  
Opportunity I here have had  
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confess have found thee  
Proof against all temptation as a rock  
Of adamant. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
One would think, that every member who embraces with  
vehemence the principles of either of these parties, had  
thoroughly *sifted* and examined them, and was secretly con-  
vinced of their preference to those he rejects. *Addison.*  
SIFTER. *n. f.* [*from sifi*.] He who sifts.  
SIG was used by the Saxons for victory: *Sigbert*, famous for  
victory; *Sigward*, victorious preceptor; *Sigard*, conquering  
temper: and almost in the same sense are *Nicoles*, *Nicomacha-*  
*chus*, *Nicanter*, *Victor*, *Victorinus*, *Vincetius*, &c. *Giles.*  
TO SIGH. *v. n.* [*gican*, piecetan, Saxon; *sichien*, Dutch.]  
To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.  
I lov'd the maid I married; never man  
*Sigh'd* truer breath. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*  
I'll not be made a fist and dull-eyed fool,  
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield  
To Christian intercessors. *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.*  
He *sigh'd* deeply in his spirit, and faith, why doth this ge-  
neration seek after a sign?  
For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighting* of the needy  
will I arise. *Pf. xii. 5.*  
Happier he,  
Who seeks not pleasure through necessity,  
Than such as once on slippery thrones were plac'd,  
And chafing, *sigh* to think themselves are chas'd. *Dryden.*  
The nymph too longs to be alone;  
Leaves all the swains, and *sighs* for one. *Prior.*  
Thus *sigh'd* he away the melancholy night. *Arb. and Pope.*  
TO SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. Not in use.  
Ages to come, and men unborn,  
Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*  
SIGH. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] A violent and audible emission of  
the breath which has been long retained, as in sadness.  
Full often has my heart swollen with keeping my *sighs* im-  
prisoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine  
eyes, turned back to drown my heart. *Sidney.*  
Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of *sighs*;  
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakspeare.*  
What a *sigh* is there! The heart is sorely charg'd. *Shakspeare.*  
Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *sigh*; and all pleasures  
have a sting in the tail, though they carry beauty on the  
face. *Taylor.*  
In Venus' temple, on the sides were seen  
Issuing *sighs*, that smok'd along the wall. *Dryden.*  
SIGHT. *n. f.* [*gēride*, Saxon; *sicht*, *gesicht*, Dutch.]  
1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing.  
If bees go forth right to a place, they must needs have  
*sight*. *Bacon.*  
O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain!  
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,  
Dungeon or beggary, decrepit age!  
Things invisible to mortal *sight*. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
'Tis still the same, although their airy shape  
All but a quick poetick *sight* escape. *Denham.*  
My eyes are somewhat dimly grown;  
For nature, always in the right,  
To your decays adapts my *sight*. *Swift.*  
2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye.  
Undaunted Hotspur  
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,  
And plac'd the same before the king in *sight*. *Daniel.*  
Æneas cast his wondering eyes around,  
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *sight*,  
Stretch'd on the spacious plain from left to right. *Dryden.*  
I met Brutus in a mortal fight;  
He's dipt for certain, and plays least in *sight*. *Dryden, Juven.*  
3. Act of seeing or beholding.  
Nine things to *sight* required are;  
The pow'r to see, the light, the visible thing,  
Being not too small, too thin, too high, too far,  
Clear space and time, the form distinct to bring.  
Mine eye purf'd him still, but under shade  
Lost *sight* of him. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. iv.*  
What form of death could him affright,  
Who unconcern'd, with steadfast *sight*,  
Could view the furies mounting sleep,  
And monsters rolling in the deep! *Dryden's Horace.*  
Having little knowledge of the circumstances of those St.  
Paul writ to, it is not strange that many things lie concealed  
to us, which they who were concerned in the letter under-  
stood at first *sight*. *Locke.*  
4. Notice; knowledge.  
It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety, upon  
an assurance that it should never come to any one's *sight* but  
her own. *Wake.*  
5. Eye; instrument of seeing.  
From the depth of hell they lift their *sights*,  
And at a distance see superior light. *Dryden.*  
6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide  
the eye: as, the *sights* of a quadrant.  
Their armed slaves in charge, their heavens down,  
Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel. *Shakspeare.*  
7. Spectacle; show; thing wonderful to be seen.  
Thus are my eyes still captive to one *sight*;  
Thus all my thoughts are slaves to one thought still. *Sidney.*  
Them seem'd they never saw a *sight* so fair  
Of souls so lovely, that they dur'd deem  
Them heavenly born. *Spenser.*  
Not an eye  
But is a-weary of thy common *sight*,  
Save mine, which hath desir'd to see thee more. *Shakspeare.*  
Moses said, I will turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the  
bull is not burnt. *Ex. iii. 3.*  
I took a selucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I  
might not run over the same *sights* a second time. *Addison.*  
Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sight*,  
Though gods assembled grace his towering height;  
Than what more humble mountains offer here,  
Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear.  
Before you pass th' imaginary *sights*  
Of lords and earls, and dukes and garter'd knights,  
While the spread fan o'erhades your closing eyes,  
Then give one *sight*, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

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## SIG

SIGHTED. *adj.* [*from sight*.] Seeing in a particular manner.  
It is used only in composition, as *quick-sighted*, *short-sighted*.  
As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the joints of the  
coach up close, so they might put each end down, and remain  
as discovered and open *sighted* as on horseback. *Sidney.*  
The king was very quick *sighted* in discerning difficulties,  
and raising objections, and very slow in mastering them. *Clarendon.*  
SIGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from sight* and *full*.] Perspicuity; clear-  
ness of sight. Not in use.  
But still, although we fail of perfect rightfulness,  
Seek we to tame those childish superfluities;  
Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*. *Sidney.*  
SIGHTLESS. *adj.* [*from sight*.]  
1. Wanting sight; blind.  
The latent tracks, the giddy heights explore,  
Of all who blindly creep, or *sightless* soar. *Pope.*  
2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at.  
Full of unpleasing blots and *sightless* stains,  
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks. *Shakspeare.*  
SIGHTLY. *adj.* [*from sight*.] Pleasing to the eye; striking to  
the view.  
It lies as *sightly* on the back of him,  
As great Alcides shews upon an ass. *Shakspeare, K. John.*  
Their having two eyes and two ears so placed, is more  
*sightly* and useful. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*  
A great many brave *sightly* horses were brought out, and only  
one plain nag that made sport. *L'Estrange.*  
We have thirty members, the most *sightly* of all her majesty's  
subjects: we elected a president by his height. *Addison.*  
SIGHT. *n. f.* [*sigillum*, Latin.] Seal.  
Sorceries to raise th' infernal pow'rs,  
And *sights* fram'd in planetary hours. *Dryden, Knight's Tale.*  
SIGN. *n. f.* [*signe*, French; *signum*, Latin.]  
1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown.  
*Signs* must resemble the things they signify. *Hooker.*  
*Signs* for communication may be contrived from any variety  
of objects of one kind appertaining to either sense. *Helder.*  
To express the passions which are seated in the heart by  
outward *signs*, is one great precept of the painters, and very  
difficult to perform. *Dryden's Dunciad.*  
When any one uses any term, he may have in his mind  
a determined idea which he makes it the *sign* of, and to which  
he should keep it steadily annexed. *Locke.*  
2. A wonder; a miracle.  
If they will not hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, they  
will not believe the latter *sign*. *Ex. iv. 8.*  
Cover thy face that thou see not; for I have set thee for a  
*sign* unto Israel. *Ezek. xii. 6.*  
Compell'd by *signs* and judgments dire.  
3. A picture hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within:  
I found my mis, struck hands, and pray'd him tell,  
To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell;  
He barely nam'd the street, promis'd the wine;  
But his kind wife gave me the very *sign*. *Donne.*  
Underneath an alchouse's paltry *sign*. *Shakspeare, H. VI.*  
True sorrow's like to wine,  
That which is good does never need a *sign*. *Suckling.*  
Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article so much  
as that of contriving *signs* to hang over houses. *Swift.*  
4. A monument; a memorial.  
The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they  
became a *sign*. *Numb. xxvi. 10.*  
5. A constellation in the zodiac.  
There stay until the twelve celestial *signs*  
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shakspeare.*  
Now did the *sign* reign, and the constellation was come,  
under which Perkin should appear. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
After ev'ry foe subdu'd, the sun  
Thrice through the *signs* his annual race shall run. *Dryden.*  
6. Note of resemblance.  
7. Ensign.  
The ensign of Messiah blaz'd,  
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven. *Milton.*  
8. Typical representation; symbol.  
The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative; but  
what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the sym-  
bols themselves. *Brerewood.*  
9. A subscription of one's name: as, a *sign* manual.  
TO SIGN. *v. a.* [*signo*, Latin.]  
1. To mark.  
You *sign* your place and calling in full seeming  
With meekness and humility; but your heart  
Is cramm'd with arrogance. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*  
2. [*Signer*, French.] To ratify by hand or seal.  
Be pleas'd to *sign* these papers: they are all  
Of great concern! *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically.  
The sacraments and symbols are just such as they seem;  
but because they are made to be signs of a secret mystery, they  
receive the names of what themselves do *sign*. *Taylor.*  
SIGNAL. *n. f.* [*signal*, French; *señala*, Spanish.] Notice  
given by a sign; a sign that gives notice.  
The